

Claims

1. A fuel cell comprising:

a cell unit that is formed by arranging a cathode catalyst layer on one surface of a proton exchange membrane and an anode catalyst layer on another surface of the proton exchange
5 membrane;

a first plate on which fuel channels for supplying a fuel are formed; and

a second plate on which (a) oxidant channels for supplying
10 an oxidant and (b) ribs are formed, the second plate and the first plate sandwiching the cell unit in such a manner that the oxidant channels and the ribs face the cathode catalyst layer and the fuel channels face the anode catalyst layer,

wherein a gas diffusion layer is interposed between the
15 cathode catalyst layer and the second plate, and

at least one of the gas diffusion layer and the cathode catalyst layer is constructed in such a manner that water retentivity is higher in parts facing the oxidant channels than in parts facing the ribs.

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2. The fuel cell of Claim 1,

wherein the at least one of the gas diffusion layer and the cathode catalyst layer is constructed in such a manner that, in a vicinity of an inlet for the oxidant, water
25 retentivity is higher in the parts facing the oxidant channels

than in the parts facing the ribs.

3. The fuel cell of Claim 1,

wherein the at least one of the gas diffusion layer and
5 the cathode catalyst layer is constructed in such a manner
that, in a predetermined region extending from an oxidant
inlet side end of the at least one of the gas diffusion layer
and the cathode catalyst layer toward an oxidant outlet side
thereof, water retentivity is higher in the parts facing the
10 oxidant channels than in the parts facing the ribs.

4. The fuel cell of Claim 3,

wherein a size of the predetermined region is in a range
of 10% to 90% inclusive of a size of an entire region extending
15 from the oxidant inlet side end of the gas diffusion layer
to an oxidant outlet side end thereof.

5. The fuel cell of any of Claims 1 to 4,

wherein the gas diffusion layer is made of a conductive
20 base material that contains a water repellent material, and
an amount of the water repellent material in the gas diffusion
layer is smaller in the parts facing the oxidant channels
than in the parts facing the ribs.

25 6. The fuel cell of Claim 5,

wherein the gas diffusion layer is constructed in such a manner that a ratio of (a) the amount of the water repellent material in the parts facing the oxidant channels with respect to (b) the amount of the water repellent material in the parts
5 facing the ribs is in a range of 0.2 to 0.8 inclusive.

7. The fuel cell of any of Claims 1 to 4,
wherein the gas diffusion layer has a water retentivity adjustment layer that is formed by applying a mixture
10 containing carbon particles, and

the water retentivity adjustment layer is constructed in such a manner that water retentivity is higher in parts facing the oxidant channels than in parts facing the ribs.

15 8. The fuel cell of Claim 7,
wherein in the gas diffusion layer, carbon particles that are used in the parts facing the oxidant channels have higher water retentivity than carbon particles that are used in the parts facing the ribs.

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9. The fuel cell of Claim 7,
wherein in the gas diffusion layer, carbon particles that are used in the parts facing the oxidant channels have a larger specific surface area than carbon particles that
25 are used in the parts facing the ribs.

10. The fuel cell of Claim 7,

wherein the water retentivity adjustment layer is formed
by applying a mixture of carbon particles and a water repellent
5 material, and

a ratio of (a) an amount of the water repellent material
in a mixture applied in the parts facing the oxidant channels
with respect to (b) an amount of the water repellent material
in a mixture applied in the parts facing ribs is in a range
10 of 0.2 to 0.8 inclusive.

11. The fuel cell of Claim 1,

wherein the cathode catalyst layer is made of a mixture
of (a) carbon particles that support a catalyst and (b) an
15 ion exchanger, and

carbon particles that are used in the parts facing the
ribs have a larger specific surface area than carbon particles
that are used in the parts at an oxidant outlet side.

20 12. The fuel cell of Claim 1,

wherein the cathode catalyst layer is made of a mixture
of (a) carbon particles that support a catalyst and (b) an
ion exchanger, and

an amount of the ion exchanger in the cathode catalyst
25 layer is larger in the parts facing the oxidant channels than

in the parts facing the ribs.

13. A fuel cell comprising:

a cell unit that is formed by arranging a cathode catalyst
5 layer on one surface of a proton exchange membrane and an
anode catalyst layer on another surface of the proton exchange
membrane;

a first plate on which fuel channels for supplying a
fuel are formed; and

10 a second plate on which (a) oxidant channels for supplying
an oxidant and (b) ribs are formed, the second plate and the
first plate sandwiching the cell unit in such a manner that
the oxidant channels and the ribs face the cathode catalyst
layer and the fuel channels face the anode catalyst layer,

15 wherein a gas diffusion layer and an intermediate water
retentive layer that contains an ion exchanger are interposed
between the cathode catalyst layer and the second plate, the
intermediate water retentive layer being positioned closer
to the cathode catalyst layer than the gas diffusion layer,
20 and

the intermediate water retentive layer is constructed
in such a manner that water retentivity is higher in parts
facing the oxidant channels than in parts facing the ribs.

25 14. The fuel cell of Claim 13,

wherein the intermediate water retentive layer is provided in a predetermined region extending from an oxidant inlet end toward an oxidant outlet side.

5 15. The fuel cell of Claim 14,
 wherein a size of the predetermined region is in a range of 10% to 90% inclusive of a size of an entire region extending from the oxidant inlet side end of the gas diffusion layer to an oxidant outlet side end thereof.

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 16. The fuel cell of any of Claims 13 to 15,
 wherein the intermediate water retentive layer contains a larger amount of the ion exchanger in the parts facing the oxidant channels than in the parts facing the ribs.

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 17. The fuel cell of any of Claims 13 to 15,
 wherein in the intermediate water retentive layer, an ion exchanger that is used in the parts facing the oxidant channels has a larger ion-exchange capacity than an ion
20 exchanger that is used in the parts facing the ribs.

 18. The fuel cell of any of Claims 13 to 15,
 wherein the ion exchanger is selected from the group consisting of a perfluoro carbon sulfonic acid, a polystyrene
25 sulfonic acid, a polybenzimidazole sulfonic acid, and a

polyether ketone sulfonic acid.

19. The fuel cell of any of Claims 13 to 15,
wherein in the intermediate water retentive layer, an
5 amount of the ion exchanger contained in the parts facing
the oxidant channels is in a range of $0.02\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$ to $0.12\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$
inclusive.